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A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Use of Emergency Contraceptive Pills as a Method of Contraception among Female Staff Nurses of Rajindera Hospital Patiala

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ABSTRACT

Statement of problem entitled' " A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses of Rajindera hospital Patiala (Punjab)."

Descriptive design was used for the present study. A study sample of 60 staff nurses….. Data was collected by Self-Structured open-ended questionnaire used to assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception. The data was analyzed in the terms of frequency, percentage distribution, mean, standard deviation.

Material and method. A Descriptive research design was used for the present study. A study sample of 60 staff nurses were selected by convenience sampling technique. The data was collected by knowledge structured questionnaires regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception.. The data was analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequency, percentage distribution, mean, Standard deviation, t- value, and chi-square.

Results: The study findings reveals that the Mean±SD of post-test knowledge score of teachers (32.5±1.69) was higher than the Mean±SD of pre-test knowledge score of selected teachers (10.18±6.).The computed paired t- value of 25.607 was found statistically significant. The t-value showed that there was statistically significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding prevention of osteoporosis knowledge among selected teachers. Chi Square values have shown that there was no significant association of variables i.e age, gender, source of information, residence, qualification, income per month, type of family and previous experience.

Conclusion: It was concluded from the findings of the study there was no significance of demographic variable with knowledge regarding prevention of osteoporosis. The knowledge of selected teachers was improved. It was helpful for the nursing students or nursing staff to improve their knowledge level.

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1. INTRODUCTION

"Somewhere on this globe, every ten seconds, there is a woman giving birth to a child. She must be found and stopped."

-Sam Levenson

Globally 20 million illegal abortions take place every year and out of this 97% occur in developing countries. Each year about 210 million women around the world become pregnant. Among them, about 75 million pregnancies are unplanned or unintended. It is estimated that between 8-30 million pregnancies each year result from contraceptive failure either due to inconsistent or incorrect use or failure of the method itself. The larger segment of this population is in developing countries. Unwanted pregnancies and its outward consequences on physical and psychological well being of adolescent girls and young adult women is a problem. This high incidence of unplanned and unwanted pregnancies occur because sexual intercourse does not always happen in a planned and completely controlled context, insufficient access and knowledge to modern methods of contraception, failure and imperfect use of contraceptives. And many young couples initiate sexual activity before they begin to practice ongoing contraception.

Emergency contraception (EC) is the only method women can use to prevent pregnancy after they have had unprotected sexual intercourse, have experienced a contraception failure, have remembered too late that they have forgotten to take their birth control pills, or have been forced to have sex against their will to prevent and unwanted pregnancy in first few days. Unlike other regular methods of contraception which are taken prior to the sexual act, emergency contraceptives is used after the unprotected sex. There are two methods of emergency contraceptives: Emergency contraceptive pills (ECP) and copper-bearing intrauterine device (IUDs).ECP has been available since 1960 but service delivery protocols were not standardized and many providers did not know about this method an access has been limited. The department of family welfare of India has already decided to promote ECP, in National reproductive child health program. The progestin only method uses the progestin levonorgestrel in a dose of 1.5 mg, typically up to 72 hour after intercourse. This is given either as two 750mcg doses 12 hour after intercourse or a single dose pill. On the other, the combined or Yuzpe regimen uses large doses of both estrogen and progestin. This regimen recommends taking two doses at a 12 hour interval. Levonorgestrol prevents pregnancy by preventing or delaying ovulation.ECP may also work to prevent fertilization of an egg by affecting the cervical mucus or the ability of sperm to bind to the egg.IUD is an effective alternate to ECPs for EC. Among the IUDs, copper –T IUD can be used up to 5 days after unprotected intercourse.

Despite promising advances in technology about modern methods of contraception, about one third of pregnancies in the world are still unintended. This is one of the most important healths, social and economic problems all around the world. One of the important methods in family planning is the emergency contraceptives which refer to some methods of birth control that are used in a certain time after unprotected intercourse. the emergency contraception promisingly introduce availability of an effective method to reduce unintended pregnancies and abortion. The main problem in the EC's is not their failure or the side effects. The problem is the little or even no knowledge and also the neutral or negative attitude of both health workers and women about EC's which prevents using them.

Emergency contraceptives is largely underutilized around the world. It has been referred to as one of the best kept 'secrets' in reproductive health. In many low income countries, the lack of knowledge about and the access to EC has resulted in women resorting to unsafe or illegal abortions. Every year, unplanned pregnancies have led to at least 50 million abortions worldwide, many of them being unsafe and subsequently resulting, in approximately 80000 maternal deaths. This contributes significantly to maternal morbidity and mortality. Knowledge and practice on emergency contraception are particularly important as a result of high rates of unwanted and teenage pregnancies and soaring STI's and HIV/AIDS rates.

Each year throughout the world, approximately 210 million women become pregnant and some 130 million of them go on to deliver live-born infants. As many as 80 million pregnancies are unplanned. Of the 210 million pregnancies that occur each year about 46 million end in induced abortion. Unplanned pregnancy and unsafe abortion are the major global women health problems. each year the world approximately 210 million women become pregnant and 80 million pregnancies are unplanned. Of the 210 million pregnancies that occur each year about 46 million end in induced abortion. According to WHO out of estimated 46 million pregnancies around the world are terminated through induced abortion, about 19 million of them occur outside the legal system, considered unsafe and 36 million live in developing countries and WHO also estimates that globally nearly 68,000women die from complications of abortion each year. About 95% of those women live in developing countries. The unsafe abortion rate for Asia is 13 per 1000women aged 15-44 years.

Government of India approved the dedicated regimen of emergency contraceptives in year 2001 and the same was introduced in national family health program in 2003. It was approval as over as over the

counter for adults aged 18 and above by the government of India in 2005. This was done to reduce the rates of unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion. However, the fear of its use and improper use has failed to achieve the objectives.

India has highest unsafe abortion in world. Emergency contraceptive pills can prevent 75-85% of unintended pregnancies, if used within 72%hours of unsafe sex. In spite of emergency contraceptive pills being available over the counter in India, still the rate of teenage and unintended pregnancies is high owing to it being the underused and unknown method. Emergency contraceptive methods play a critical role in limiting the unwanted pregnancies and ultimately reducing the maternal morbidity and mortality rate. Therefore availability must be accompanied by education and motivation. The aim of the study was to determine the knowledge of the students about emergency contraceptives.

According to Tyden et al (2002) studies have shown that EC options are under-utilized because of lack of client awareness and there is limited knowledge of EC among health care providers ranging from obstetricians /gynecologists to nurses and midwives to students and potential users.

According to ziebland (1999) by making EC more widely available, family planning and reproductive health care providers can help reduce unplanned pregnancies, many of which result in unsafely induced abortion and take a huge toll on women's health.

India was the first country in the world an official population policy and launch official family planning programme way back in 1952 which remains the mainstay of family planning efforts. During its early years, the programme focused on the health rationale of family planning. it is the strategy for population stabilization received attention only after 1971 population census. This strategy resulted in an increase in the proportion of couples effectively protected from 12.4% during 1971-72 to 46.5% during 1995-96 but remained stagnant during 1995-96 through 2003-04 and decreased to 40.4% during 2010-11.

Keeping all these facts in view this study is carried out to assess the perception and practice of contraceptive methods among nurses in the hospitals.

NEED FOR STUDY

Students in higher education are part of a significant high risk group, as these young people find themselves at a stage where they start to discover their sexuality. they are no longer under prenatal guidance and they experience a feeling of freedom, and subsequently a feeling of independence. This feeling of independence often sets in at an age when young people need to make important choices and wrong choices often lead to unwanted and unplanned pregnancies. Student in higher education institutions are generally presumed to have a higher level of awareness about accessible methods of emergency contraception, but the request rate for the termination of pregnancies remains high among young adults, and specially among students in higher education due to this state of affairs, the researcher identified the need for a study to assess the students knowledge of contraception and

Emergency contraception the present youngsters enjoy more freedom of movement than it was a decade ago. With increasing gap between puberty and marriage and, having access to uncensored films on electronic media, premarital sexual relationships are rising, this has led to many teenage pregnancies. Of guilt, instead of consulting doctors they visit quacks for abortion. Usage of crude unsterile methods for termination of pregnancy by quacks can lead to high morbidity and mortality rates in women.

In India, 78% pregnancies are unplanned and at least 25% are unwanted. every year 11 million abortion take place and at least half of these are unsafe and associated with high morbidity and mortality. At least 20,000 women are dying annually due to abortion related complication.

Emergency contraception is one of the methods to prevent unplanned and unwanted pregnancy. Levonorgestrel and ulipristal pills are the most commonly used forms of emergency contraception. Emergency contraception of pregnancy has got approval as over the counter OTC medicine by the govt of India since 2005.there are no parallel educational program me in the community to give knowledge about emergency contraception of pregnancy. Moreover no proper instructions are given to users by pharmacists at chemist shops. Hence, the users are unaware about their correct method of use, time of administration and adverse effect.

Emergency contraception is used by adolescent girls including college girls including college girls and young married women. National demographic and health survey shows that only 1 married woman had ever used emergency contraception of pregnancy and less than one third of unmarried women knew about emergency contraception of pregnancy. It has been reported from northern India that there is little knowledge regarding indication, availability and time of emergency contraception among college students.

In fact, nursing personnel mainly those who are working at family planning center should have adequate knowledge about EC because clients, who have unprotected sex, come to family planning center first. Family planning center is the first contact place and nurses are the first contact persons for them. if they are knowledgeable about EC then they can routinely educate women about their use which plays an important role to reduce the number of unwanted pregnancy and induced abortion also, thereby reduce the RH mortality and morbidity. Hence, this study is carried out to assess the knowledge of nursing personnel regarding emergency contraception.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Use of Emergency Contraceptive Pills as a Method of Contraception among Female Staff Nurses of Rajindera Hospital Patiala.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

ASSESS: Refers to evaluate based on statistical measurement of knowledge, attitude and adopted practice of staff nurses on contraceptive methods as observed by scores, based on structured interview schedule.

KNOWLEDGE: Facts, information, and skills acquired through experience or education the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject "a thirst for knowledge"

ATTITUDE: A settled way of thinking of feeling about something "he was questioned on his attitude to south Africa"

EMERGENCY: A serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.

CONTRACEPTIVE: Contraceptive (Birth Control) prevents pregnancy by interfering with the normal process of ovulation, fertilization and implantation. There are different kinds of birth control that act at different points in the process.

PILLS: Birth control pills are a kind of medicine with hormones that you take everyday to prevent pregnancy. There are many different brands of pills. The pill is safe, affordable and effective if you always take it on time. Besides preventing pregnancy, the pill has lots of other health benefits too.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this descriptive study were to:

1. To assess the knowledge of female staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills.
2. To assess the attitude of female staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pill.
3. To find out association between knowledge and selected socio demographic variables.
4. To find out association between attitude and selected demographic variables.

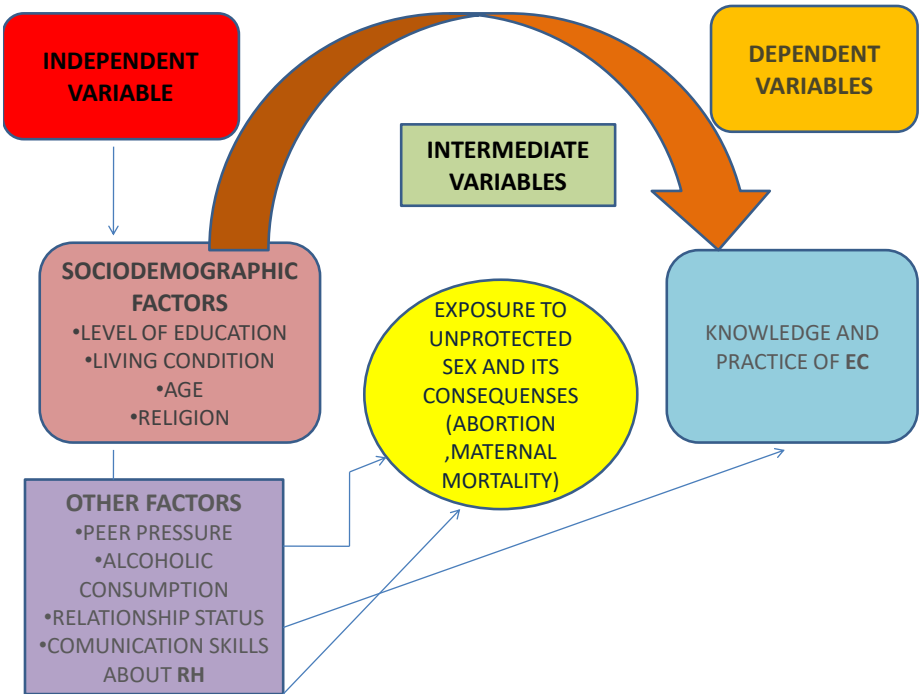
DELIMITAIONS OF THE STUDY

The study will be limited to female staff nurses of Rajindera hospital, Patiala. who are

1. Staff nurses working at Rajindera hospital, Patiala.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

According to Wnndirnu (2008)a conceptual framework is a trindel that determines what questions need to be answered by the person conducting the research, as well as how empirical procedures are to be used as an instrument when answering these questions. Based upon the literature reviewval above, in the study the socio demographic, exposure to different communication media and other communication are considered as independent variables, knowledge and practice of contraception and exposure to unprotected sex and its consequences as intermediate variables: socio demographic factors such as age, marital status, sexual experience, level of education, exposure to different media and communication about reproductive health matters like(family, peer, and boyfriend/husband communication) affects or determines knowledge, attitude and practice of EC among female staff nurses directly or through the knowledge, and practice of regular contraception and exposure to unprotected sex and its consequences like induced abortion.



2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The purpose of this chapter is to investigate the literature on the use of ECP and risky sexual behaviors related to the research questions of this study.

Yohannes Ayanaw habitu, Hedija Yenus 2017 conducted a cross-sectional study among female students of Arba Minch. Samples of 515 undergraduates were taken by questionnaire method. The majority of the respondents, 372(72.2%), were from urban areas, while Amhara and Oomo, the major ethnic groups, were 191(37%) and 113(22%), respectively. Three hundred and eleven (60.4%) of the participants were orthodox Christians, the majority, 449(87.2%), are unmarried at the moment, and 444(86.2%) belonged to non-health science fields.474 (92%) of the students were living on campus, 154(29.5%) were first band third year students, respectively regarding parental educational status, 166(32.2%) of the respondents mother attended primary school, while 135(26.2%) of the fathers had higher education.

Oluwole adeyemi babatunde, Demilade olusola Ibirongebe 2016 conducted a cross sectional study in Ilorin, Nigeria, using multistage sampling method. A sample size of 273 was determined using Fischer's formula and data was collected using pre-tested semi-structured self administered questionnaire.27.8% of the respondents had a good knowledge of emergency contraception. Majority of respondents (87.2%) had never used emergency contraception. Majority of those who had ever used emergency contraception (85.7%) used it incorrectly, using it more than 72 hours after sexual intercourse (p=0.928).

Aman jima, Mesfin Tafa Segni 2016, a cross sectional survey was conducted among 491 unmarried women of reproductive age in Adama town. From the total unmarried women participated in the study (n=470), 182(38.7%) had knowledge of emergency contraception. Of these 182,173(95%) of them know oral pills and intra uterine device as a method of emergency contraception. About 61.3% of those ever heard of emergency contraception had positive attitude towards making emergency contraception available to all women who need it but only 4.2% of respondents reported that they had used emergency contraceptives previously. Age, educational status, occupation, knowledge of time in menstrual cycle when pregnancy is more likely to occur, having experience of sexual intercourse and having discussion on reproductive health are significantly associated with awareness of emergency contraceptives ($p<0.001$).

Rajiv Kumar Gupta, Sunil Kumar, Tejali Shora 2015 conducted a cross – sectional questionnaire to assess the knowledge and attitude and use of emergency contraceptives among medical students. The study was conducted over a period of 4 weeks on 550 students out of which 401 participated, 100 students of different batch. About 20.4 %(82/401) of all subjects had knowledge about use of both oral contraceptives.(OCP) and intra uterine devices(IUCD).Out of these 82,39% were students of final MBBS. Further, 69.8%(280/401) were aware that only OCP and IUCD can be used. All the situations under which an EC can be taken were known to 88.3 %(354/401) of the participants. The batch wise difference in knowledge and attitude component of knowledge, attitude, and practice was statistically significant ($p<0.05$).

Bisrat Zeleke Shiferaw 2015 a cross sectional, institution based study was conducted and the multistage sampling technique was used to select the participants for the quantitative method. A total of 489 female students were participated in the quantitative study making a response rate 90.6%. The finding shows that 46.3% of them have used EC following unprotected sex. Female students knowledge about EC(AOR:3.24;95% CI 1.32,7.98),age at first sexual intercourse (i.e.>20 years) [AOR:4.04;95%], history of pregnancy [AOR:3.12;95%CI1.34,7.24] and previous use of regular contraceptives[AOR:5.01;95%CI2.23,11.27]were found to be significant predictors of EC utilization. In the focused group discussion, a total of 32 female students were participated and the result shows lack of knowledge about EC and fear of being seen by others were reported as main factors for not using EC.

Lenjisa JL, Ulfina D, Tamme E 2014, a descriptive cross sectional study was done to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of students. The study was done on 305 students from 1015 that were selected by simple random sampling technique. The study showed that 80. 7% of the respondent know about EC, only 12. 5% respondent had used EC. Majority of respondent (73. 7%) also indicated that they got the service of emergency contraceptive from the government health institutions. 77. 4% of the respondents have positive attitude towards emergency contraceptives.

Gondor M, Cavanaugh RM Jr 2014, conducted a descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitudes about abortions in young women in State University of New York. Eighty-nine male and 215 female college students completed a questionnaire on abortion during routine visits to their university health centre. The salient findings were that most respondents took a pro-abortion stance for girls under 18 in cases of rape, 92% of students, incest about 90% or danger to the girls health that is about 90%. Abortion was considered acceptable of circumstances by 46% of students. The outcome of unplanned pregnancies for minors should be decided by the girl, about 90% of students, and parents (29%), and state or federal law about 8%. Abortions for minors should require parental notification (45%) or consent (33%). Although only one student felt illegal abortions were safe, 19% would seek this kind of abortion and 4% of females would try to cause their own miscarriage if abortions were outlawed in the United States. The highest priority for abortion was given to girls who had been victimized or whose health was at risk. The study suggested about the awareness of the hazards of abortion[13].

Ololade, fabamwo, akinola, Wright 2014 descriptive cross sectional study was conducted amongst 363 consenting female undergraduates using pretested, structured questionnaire. About 26. 7% of the respondents were aware of emergency contraceptive, with their major sources of information being friends (55. 7%) and doctors (34%). few (16. 5%) respondents were aware that emergency contraceptive are effective within 72h of use. the proportion of usage of emergency contraceptives amongst respondents who had heard of emergency contraceptives was 21. 7%. it was concluded that information sharing strategies on emergency contraception may prove useful in deterring untoward consequences of unprotected sexual experiences amongst the youths.

Wendwosen T. Nibabe and Tennyson Mgutshini 2014 conducted a quantitative self administered questionnaire on 352 female college students. The study revealed that there was a high percentage (78. 3%) of unwanted pregnancies amongst those engaging in sex. Significantly, nearly half (43. 3%) of these unwanted pregnancies resulted in abortion. Only 10% of the students sampled admitted to ever having used emergency contraception. Even though more than the half (69. 9%) of the students knew about emergency contraception, only 27% of them felt confident that when it was most effective.

Srivastav, khan and Chauhan (2014)"assessed the knowledge, attitude and practice of contraceptive among married reproductive females. It was found that 71. 22% females had awareness regarding any method of contraception. Knowledge about emergency contraceptive was quiet low (6. 83). the most common source of information on contraception was media, both printed and electronic. The most common reason for discontinuation of family planning methods was fear of side effects. "

Giri, Bangal and Phalke (2014)"assessed the knowledge and attitude about emergency contraception (EC) and among the undergraduate, interns and postgraduate medical science university 180 students (110 male and 70 female). The knowledge about EC was the highest (47. 6%) among postgraduates in comparison to interns (43. 3) and undergraduate students (41. 6%). overall positive attitude toward EC was observed among 73. 8% of the respondents. "

Fatuma A Ahmed, Kontie M Moussa 2011, a cross sectional study was conducted among 368 undergraduate students using self administered questionarrie. Among the total participants (n=368), only 23. 4% were sexually active. Majority (84. 2%) had heard of EC; 32. 3% had a positive attitude towards it. The main source of

information reported by the respondents was media (69. 3%). Among those who were sexually intercourse. Among those who had unprotected sexual intercourse, 75% had ever used EC. Sexually active participants had significantly better attitude towards EC than sexually inactive participants (crude OR0. 33(0. 15-0. 71); even after adjusting for possible confounders such as age, region, religion, ethnicity, martial status, department and family education and income

Dejene Tilahun, Tsion Assefa, Tefera belachew 2010, a cross sectional study was conducted among 660 students. nearly one third of, 194(29. 4%) respondents were ever sexually active, and out of which 37(19. 1%) started sexually activity before the age 15 years and 144(74. 2%) started sexual activity between 15 and 19 years of age. Among `the girls who had been ever sexually active only 16% used EC and from those had unprotected sex only 26. 7% used EC. EC and pills were the most common methods used (74. 2%) about the safety, efficacy and availability of emergency contraception, and the health hazards of induced abortion.

Williamson et al. (2009) estimated that about 14 million unwanted pregnancies occur each year. Almost 50. 0% of these pregnancies occur among women between 15 and 24 years of age. Guillebaud (2004:492) supports the views of Williamson et al. (2009a:2), adding that although the media pays more attention to unwanted pregnancies among teenagers under the age of 16, unwanted pregnancy rates are higher among young adults between 20 and 25 years of age.

Dutt Esther(2010) had conducted study "to assess the knowledge and attitude of eligible women regarding family planning methods, " shows that 745 of couples had good knowledge and 59% had good attitude towards family planning methods. there is strong association between the ages, type of family of the women with the knowledge.

Donate serena et al (2010) had conducted the survey on "knowledge, attitude and practice on family planning in Kakching", Manipur, reported that attitude of the female towards family planning methods was positive whereas very few husbands showed positive attitude towards family planning. 90% of females requested more information regarding family planning methods in addition, 83% were in favor of sex education in school.

Chopra Seema & dhaliwal lakhbir (2010) conducted a study on "knowledge, attitude and practice in urban population of north India carried out interviews with attendees of gynecology and obstetrics clinics, and indoor patients of three hospitals of urban population. Result revealed that total of 55. 2% subjects were aware of contraceptive methods, mostly barriers (52. 7), IUCD(46. 1%) and oral pills (43. 2%), but only 31. 7% had ever used barrier contraception, IUCD 10. 3% and oral pills 3. 3%. Permanent methods were known to nearly 5% only whereas emergency contraception was known to only 13. 8% subjects".

Nasir, Tahir and Zaidi (2010)"The men's attitudes towards family planning method may affect not only their wives intertion to use contraception but also the choice of a particular family planning method. This focus of this study is to assess the educated men's role, belief, practice and their participation in family planning. A cross sectional data on 150 university male employees was taken. The logistic regression in connection with stepwise procedures is used to find the most significant variables that influence the men's current use of contraception status. About 42 percent of the married male employees were users of family planning methods. Among family planning methods, condom was the most used method (about 71%) followed by traditional methods (14%). The mean age at first marriage of the respondents was 23 years and for the spouses it was 19 years. The knowledge of men in family planning method is much different between the employees who had the awareness of contraception and those who had no awareness.

According to Williamson, Buston and Sweeting (2009b), a survey conducted in the United Kingdom (citing Black, Mercer, Johnson and Wellings, 2006), indicated that 7, 0% of 16- to 19-year olds and 4, 0% of 20- to 24-year old women could account for emergency contraception used in the year before the interview was conducted. These findings correlate with a national survey undertaken in the United States in 2002, revealing that only 9, 0% of women between 18 and 24 years of age had used emergency contraception (Williamson et al., 2009b:310).

Eugene J kongnyuy, Pius Ngassa, Nelson Fomulu (2007) conducted a descriptive study to evaluate the knowledge of college students of the Cameroon. A convenient sample of 700 students between the age group of 14-18 years was selected for the study. Data was collected by a knowledge questionnaire. The study findings showed that the response rate was 94. 9% and general level of awareness of abortion was 63. 0%. Up to 65% of college students believed that abortion was unsafe. Around 74% of them had undergone abortion. Knowledge level of abortion and its health hazards was low and the method was still underused. The study focused on spreading accurate information regarding abortion and its health hazards through medical and informal sources.

Puri S, Bhatia V, Swami HM, (2007) conducted a cross-sectional questionnaire based study was conducted among 1, 107college going undergraduate female students between the age group of 14 -18 years of Punjab University, Chandigarh. Systematic random sampling was used to select the respondents. The study findings showed that about 49. 9% knew about abortion and its health hazards, 47. 1% of them had maximum awareness and only 7. 3% students had knowledge and about 88. 9% of them had idea about its health hazards. This study highlighted about the decreased awareness of female college students about abortion and its health hazards and appropriate awareness programmes are need to them.

Mehera Reeti et al (2007) conducted a study on" knowledge of EC among 60 women will reproductive age coming for induced abortion" shows the result that only 27% of women were using regular contraception, condom were the most popular choice in 75% of all users. only one women out of 60 was aware of EC even though it was a predominantly urban and educated population. they suggested that in india, EC is much under publicized and underused. Efforts should be made to promote information education and communication regarding EC, targeting all women of reproductive age group.

Cleland, Bernstein, Ezeh, Faundes, Glasier and Innis (**2006)**: According to national statistics, a total of 665 087 terminations of pregnancy were performed in South Africa between 1997 and 2007, with approximately 56 442 terminations in 2007 (Health System Trust, 2008). An increase in the use of contraception and emergency contraception could reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies and the number of terminations. Results obtained from the research conducted by as cited in Williamson et al. (2009a:2), suggested that 90. 0% of abortion-related and 20, 0% of pregnancy-related morbidity and mortality, along with 32, 0% of postpartum maternal deaths, could have been prevented by the use of effective contraception or emergency contraception.

Olufance Margaret Ebuchi et al (2006) had undertaken a study on "health care provider, knowledge, attitudes towards and provision of EC in Nigeria" among 256 health care providers by self-administered questionnaire. The result shows 87% providers had heard of EC, but many lacked specific knowledge about the method. only half of them knew the correct period for effective use of EC pills 3/4th knew that the pills prevent pregnancy; more than a third incorrectly believed that they may act as an abortifacient. 58% had provided clients of EC pills, yet only 10% of these providers could correctly identify the drug dose and timing. They recommended that health care providers urgently need carry out effective educational interventions about emergency contraception; training programmes should target the types of providers who are less knowledgeable about the method.

Sondra G. et al (2006) in their study on, "emergency contraceptive in Honduras: knowledge, attitude and practice among urban family planning clients, "reported that awareness towards emergency contraception increased after intervention also stated that the respondents developed positive attitude and concern towards emergency contraception.

Kalam Abdul (2005) in his article, "Mission possible "explained that "our focus should be on empowerment through awareness and education on mainly: contraception. failure to provide appropriate and timely intervention misses the opportunity reducing the unwanted outcomes of unintended pregnancy; it is an opportunity we should not miss. if we have to deliver results, we need reproductive rate of one by the year 2010, which is equivalent to achieving a two-child norm. Hence creating awareness on contraceptive use among the eligible couples is an important task to achieve birth rate of 21 per thousand and adopt small family norm as a way of life. family planning work is of utmost importance to prevent population explosion.

Eisengerg M. E. et al (2004)"parent's belief about condoms and oral pills: are they medically accurate?"A study among 1069 parents aged 13 to 17 years was conducted. The result shows that fathers tended to have more knowledge on condoms and mother on oral pills. with the above result, the researchers suggested of campaigns encouraging parents to talk and provide medically accurate information on the effectiveness, safety and usability of condoms and the pills.

Pratibha Varkey et al in 2003, A study was conducted on 'The reality of unsafe abortion in a rural community in south India. A community-based study was undertaken in rural South India to determine the prevalence of induced abortion, women's reasons for seeking abortion, who was providing abortions and whether the procedures were safe or unsafe. There was a high prevalence of induced abortion (28 per cent) among the study population, mainly among women who were not using contraception. Most abortions were carried out in the first trimester of pregnancy and unqualified practitioners performed 65 per cent of terminations. [13]

CRITERION MEASURES FOR KNOWLEDGE

LEVEL	SCORE	RANGE
EXCELLENT	22-30	>75%-100%
GOOD	15-21	>50%-75%
AVERAGE	8-14	>25%-50%
POOR	0-7	>0%-25%

CRITERION MEASURES FOR ATTITUDE

LEVEL	SCORE
STRONGLY AGREE	41-50
AGREE	31-40
STRONGLY DISAGREE	21-30
DISAGREE	11-20
UNCERTAIN	0-10

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

ASSESS: Evaluate or estimate the nature, ability or quality of "the committee must assess the relative importance of the issues"

KNOWLEDGE: Facts, information, and skills acquired through experience or education the theoretical or practical understanding of a subject "a thirst for knowledge"

ATTITUDE: A settled way of thinking of feeling about something "he was questioned on his attitude to south Africa"

EMERGENCY: A serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.

CONTRACEPTIVE: Contraceptive (Birth Control) prevents pregnancy by interfering with the normal process of ovulation, fertilization and implantation. There are different kinds of birth control that act at different points in the process.

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OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this descriptive study were to:

1. To assess the knowledge of female students regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills.
2. To assess the attitude of female students regarding use of emergency contraceptive pill.
3. To find out association between knowledge and selected socio demographic variables.
4. To find out association between attitude and selected demographic variables.

DELIMITAIONS OF THE STUDY

The study will be limited to female staff nurses of Rajindera hospital, Patiala. who are

1. Staff nurses working at Rajindera hospital, Patiala.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN- NON EXPERIMENTAL RESEACH DESIGN

Quantitative research design- will be used to conduct study.

TARGET POPULATION -Target population will comprise of female staff nurses working in Rajindera hospital Patiala.

SAMPLE SIZE -The sample size of the study is 60 female staff nurses who are working in Rajindra hospital Patiala

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES - Non probability sampling techniques.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

INCLUSION CRITERIA;

1. Female staff nurses of Rajindra hospital Patiala
2. Who comes under age group of 25 to 40years.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

1. Those who are not present at the time of study.
2. Those who are not willing to participate.

SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL

Description of tools/Data Collection Tool:-

Tool A and Tool B:- will be developed by keeping in mind the objectives of the study, after extensive review of literature and consultation with the guide and co-guides:

Tool A Demographic Profile:- This section comprise items dealing with demographic profile of the subjects like Age, Source of information, Qualification, Experience, place of residency, Type of family, Income per month, Number of children, Marrital Status.

Tool B:- Will includes 30 MCQ to assess the knowledge of female staff nurses regarding emergency contraceptive pills.

Tool C:- It includes observation likert scale, to assess the attitude of female staff nurses.

Data Collection Method

A formal permission will be obtained from the college administration, college principal, and ethical committee to conduct the study. The female students who fulfilled the inclusion criteria will be selected by using convenient sampling technique. Structured questionnaire will be given for collecting the data. 30 minutes will be given for each sample to complete the questionnaire. Likert scale is given to staff nurses. Data will be collected from the 60 female staff nurses by scoring the questionnaire.

Pilot study

Pilot study will be conducted in the selected hospital to find out feasibility of the tool regarding emergency contraceptives pills. The investigator will use convenient technique to select the sample. Female staff nurses who will be done by using questionnaire and attitude scale to assess the knowledge of female staff nurses. The effectiveness will be assessed by their written answers of the knowledge.

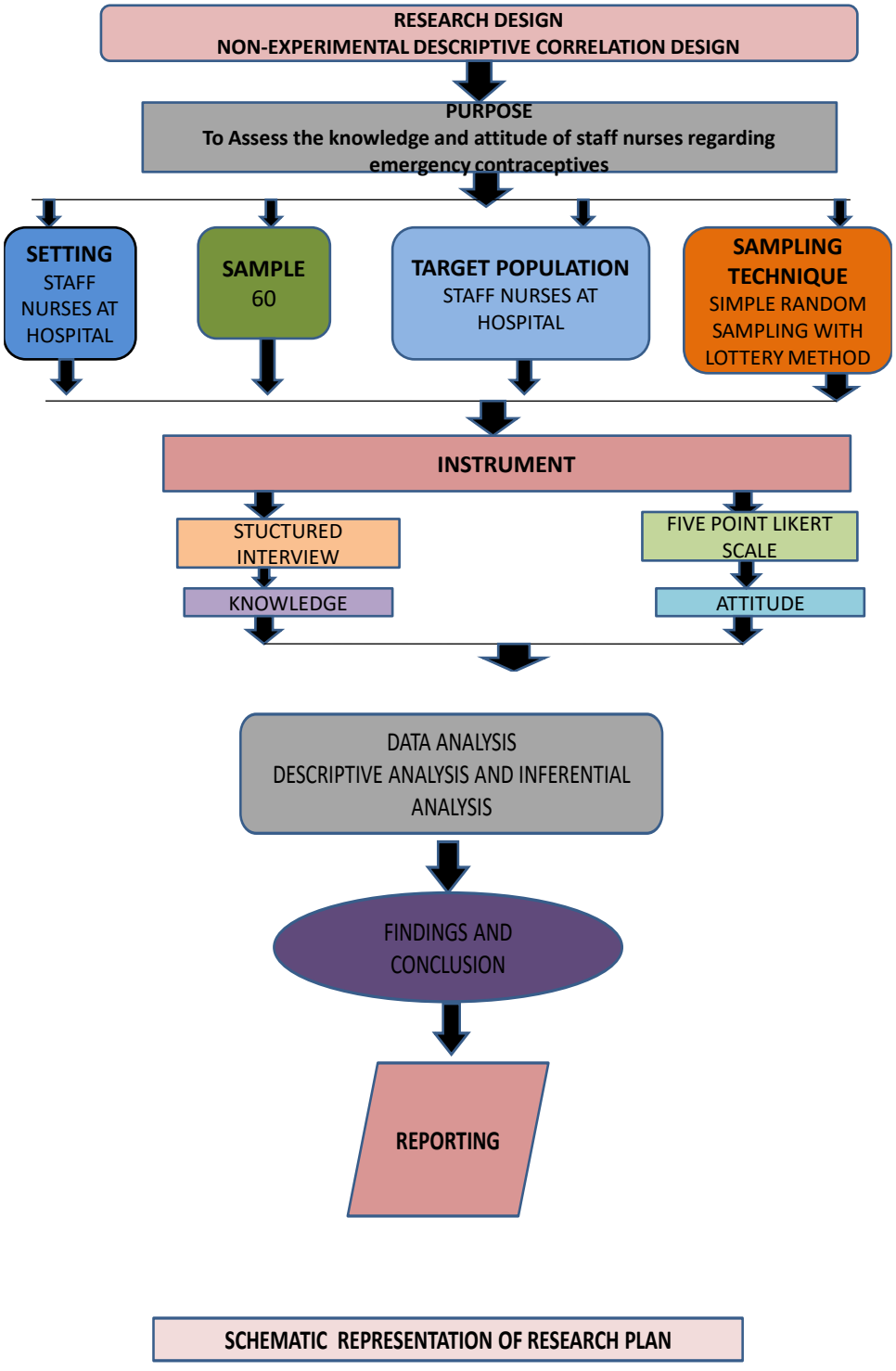
Plan for Data Analysis

- The researcher will use appropriate descriptive and inferential statistical analysis.
- Personal data will be analyzed in terms of frequencies and percentage.
- The knowledge and attitude will be analyzed in terms of frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation.
- Chi-square test will be used to study the association between level of knowledge and attitude and demographic variables.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES: It is expected that female staff nurses will gain knowledge and attitude regarding emergency contraceptive pills.

POLICY RELEVANCY

1. The ethical clearance will be obtained from institution Ethical committee (IEC) and permission will be obtained from selected hospital for data collection.
2. The written consent will be obtained from college principal of selected hospital of Patiala.
3. The study subjects will explain about the objective activities and duration of their involvement.
4. The subjects have full autonomy to participate in research and withdraw from the research at any time.
5. Anonymity and confidentiality of subjects will be maintained.



SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF RESEARCH PLAN

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF RESULTS

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data. It is collected to know the relation between knowledge and attitude regarding Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala. The analysis of the data was a process by which quantitative information is reduced, organized, summarized, evaluated, interpreted and communicated in a meaningful way. The analysis and the interpretation of the data of this study were based on data collected by self administered structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale on This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data. It is collected to know the relation between knowledge and attitude regarding Use of emergency contraceptive pills (N=60). The results were computed using both the descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study. The analysis of data was organized and finalized according to the plan for data analysis and presented in the form of tables and figures. The analyzed data were presented under the following headings:-

SECTION A: Describing the frequency and percentage distribution of Socio demographic variables of female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

SECTION B: Assessing the knowledge levels on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

SECTION C: Assessing the levels of attitude on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from rajindera hospital Patiala.

SECTION D: Determine the relation between knowledge and attitude regarding Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

SECTION E: Associating the knowledge levels with selected Socio demographic variables of female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

SECTION F: Associating the levels of attitude with selected Socio demographic variables of female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

SECTION A: DESCRIBING THE FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF FEMALE STAFF NURSES FROM RAJINDERA HOSPITAL PATIALA.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of selected socio demographic variables of female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala

n=60

Sr. No.	Socio-demographic variable	Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	AGE	25-30	35	58. 33
		31-35	16	26. 67
		36-40	8	13. 33
		above41	1	1. 67
2	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	Books	30	50. 00
		journals	11	18. 33
		Internet	16	26. 67
		Newspaper	3	5. 00
		Others	0	0. 00
3	QUALIFICATIONS	ANM	8	13. 33
		GNM	36	60. 00
		B. Sc.	11	18. 33
		M. Sc.	5	8. 33
4	EXPERIENCE	one to five	10	16. 67
		six to ten	19	31. 67
		eleven to fifteen	23	38. 33
		>16	8	13. 33
5	PLACE OF RESIDENCY	Rural	28	46. 67
		Urban	22	36. 67
		Semiurban	10	16. 67
6	TYPE OF FAMILY	Nuclear	35	58. 33
		Joint	22	36. 67
		Extended	3	5. 00
7	INCOME PER MONTH	<30, 000	14	23. 33
		31, 001--60, 000	33	55. 00
		61, 001-90, 000	12	20. 00
		>91, 001	1	1. 67

8	No. OF CHILDREN	nil	9	15. 00
		one	27	45. 00
		two	22	36. 67
		three	1	1. 67
		four	1	1. 67
9	MARRIED STATUS	Married	24	40. 00
		Unmarried	9	15. 00
		Divorced	12	20. 00
		Separated	6	10. 00
		Widow	9	15. 00

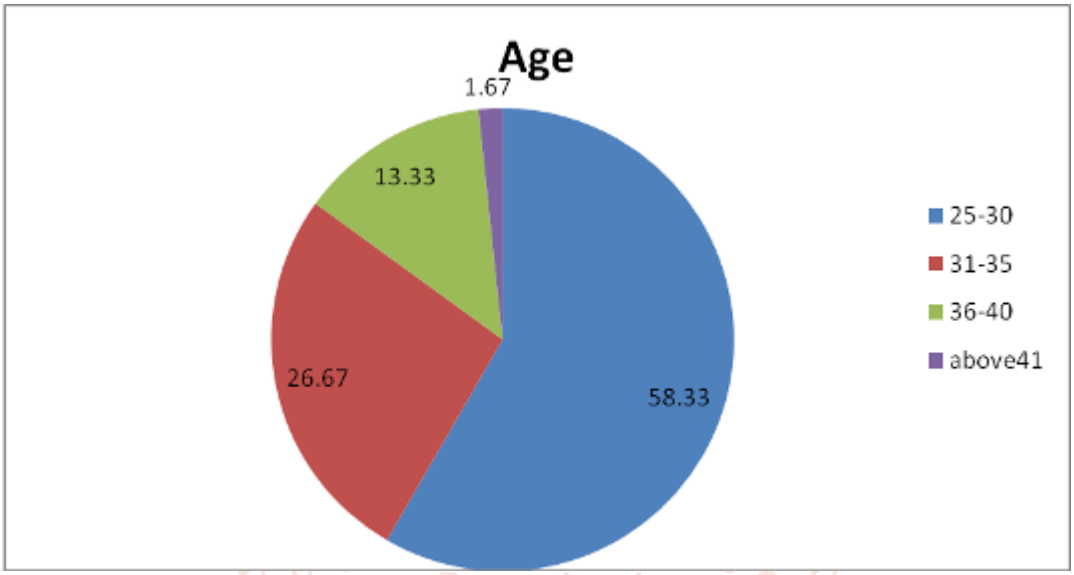
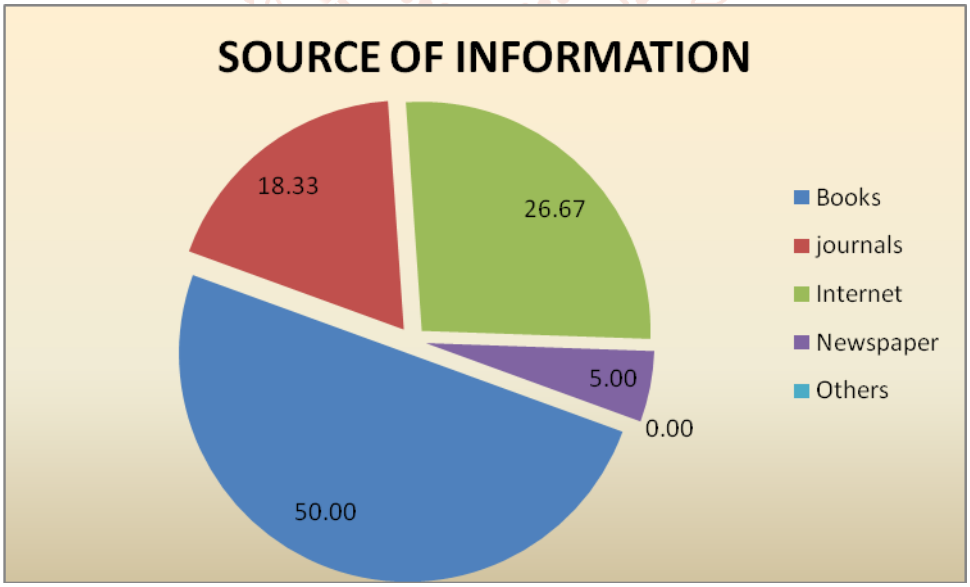
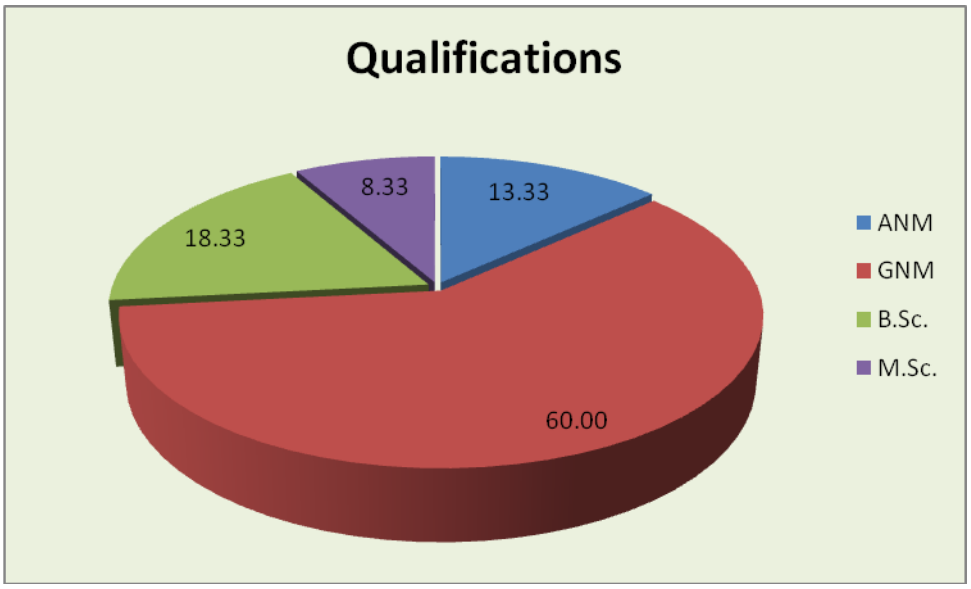


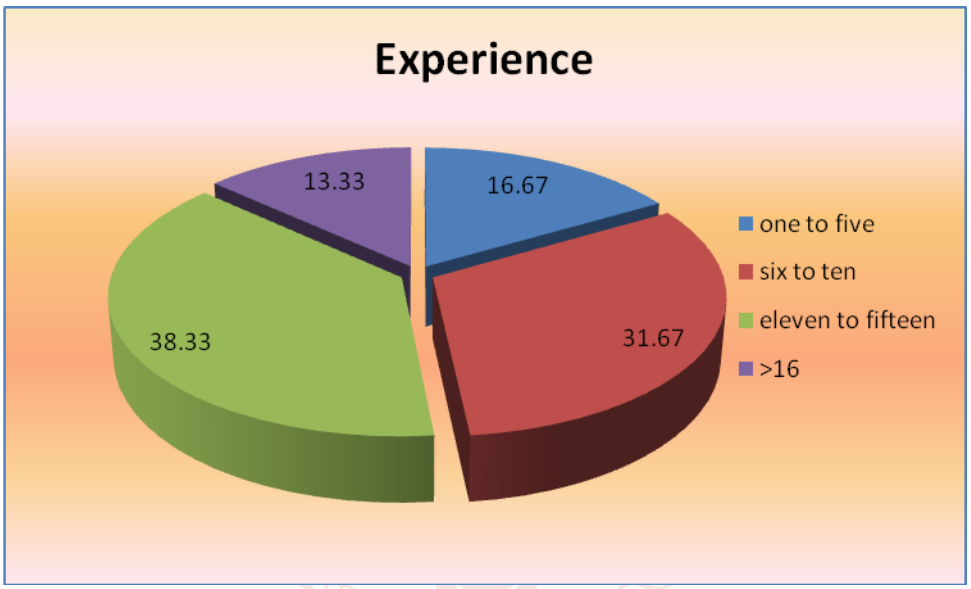
Table-1, indicated that out of 60 Female staff nurses, majority 35 (58. 33%) were found in the age group of 25-30 years followed by 16(26. 67%) Female students were in the age group of 31-35 years, 8 (13. 33%) were found in the age group of 36-40 years of age and 1(1. 67 %) of the Female staff nurses were in the age group of above 41 years.



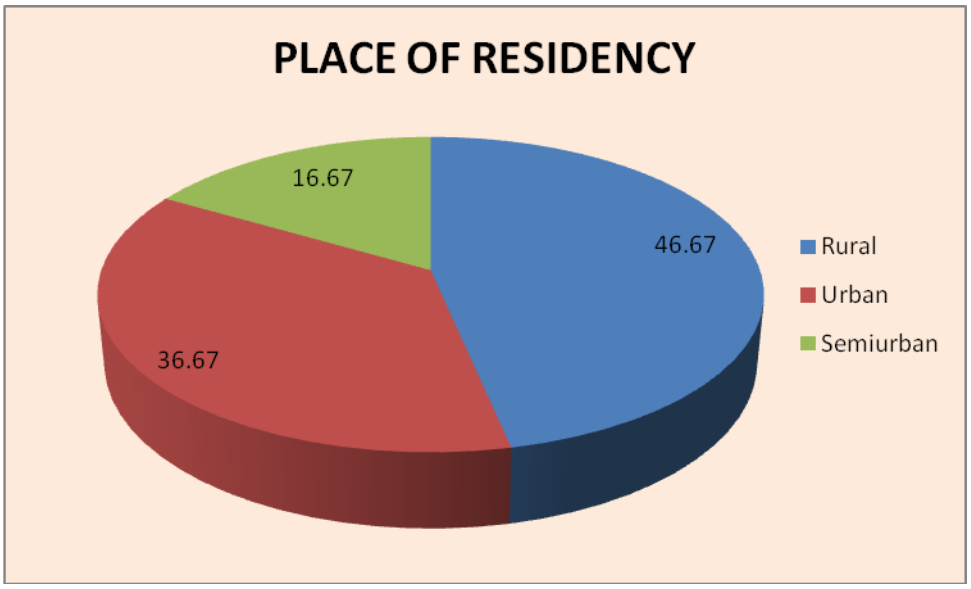
Regarding source of information 30(50%) were got from books, followed by 16 (26. 67%) from internets, 11 (18. 33%) from Journals, 3 (5%) from News paper and non of teachers got information from other sources.



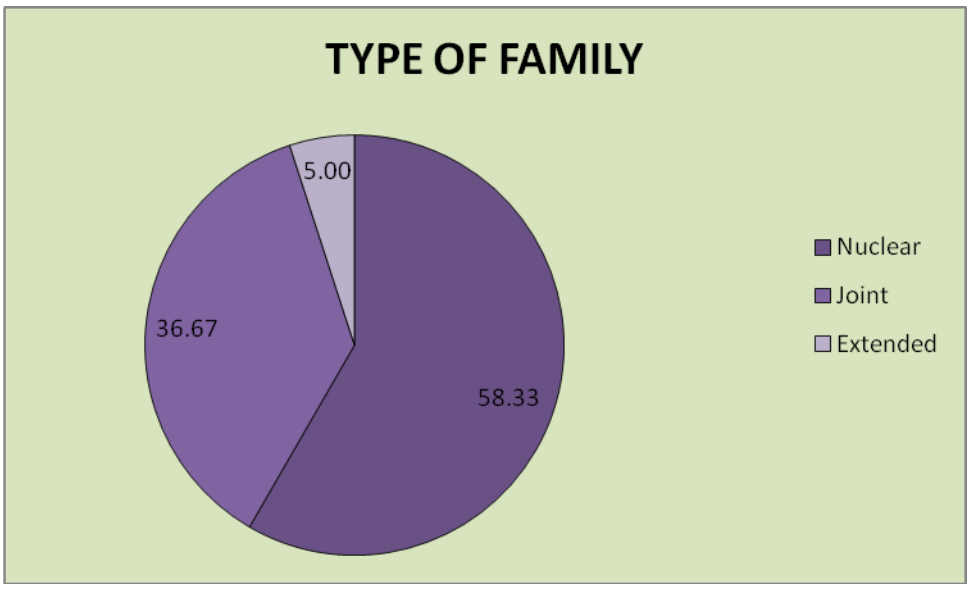
Qualification shows that majority 36 (60%) of the Female staff nurses were GNM, followed by 11 (18. 33%) were B. Sc, 8 ((13. 33%) were ANM and remaining 5 (8. 33%) who were M. Sc among female staff nurses.



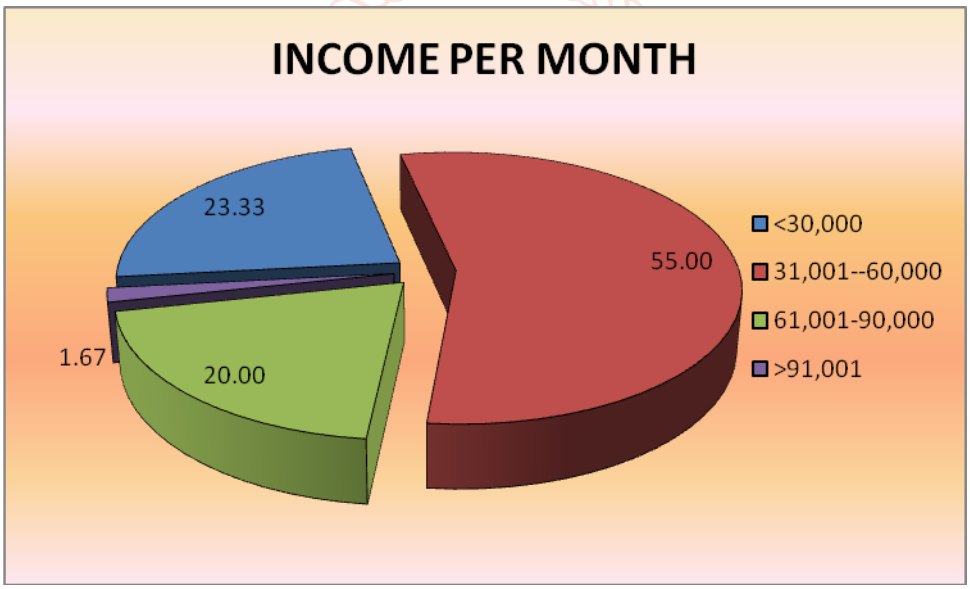
Regarding experience out of 60 Female staff nurses, majority 23 (38. 33%) were have experience 11--15 years followed by 19 (31. 67%) were have 6- 10 years, 10 (16. 67%) were have 1-5 years of experience and 8 (13. 33%) were have above16 years of experience.



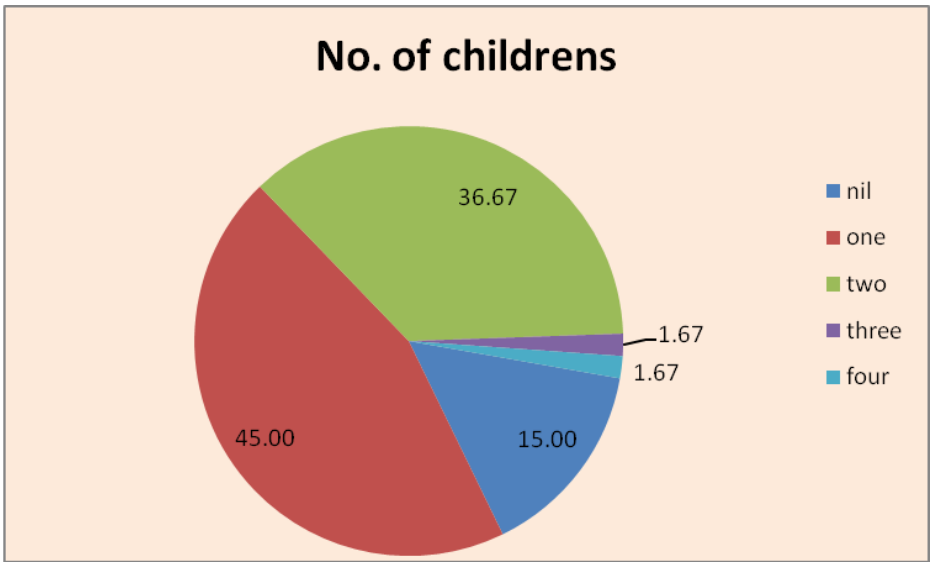
With regard to Area of residence majority 28 (46. 67%) of them were Rural followed by 22 (36. 67%) were belongs to urban area 10 (16. 67%) were from semiurban area.



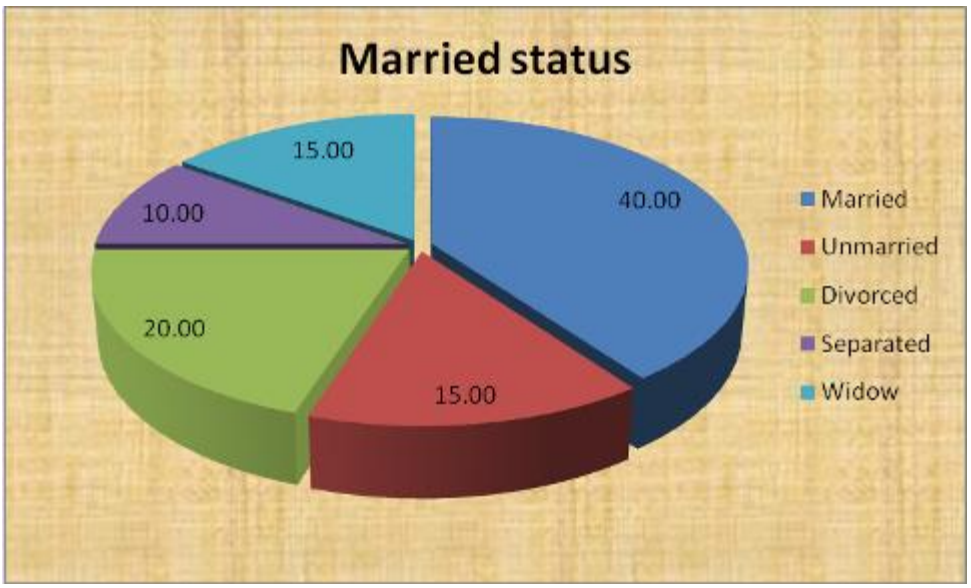
Regarding type of family majority 35 (58. 33%) belongs to nuclear family, followed by 22 (36. 67%) belongs to joint family and 3 (5%) belongs to extended family among female staff nurses.



About income per month majority 33 (55%) were have 31, 001 to 60, 000, followed by 14 (23. 33%) were have Less than 30, 000, 12 (20%) were have 61, 001 to 90, 000 and 1 (1. 67%) were have above 91, 001 rupees income per month.



Female staff nurses children majority 27 (45%) were have one child followed by 22 (36. 67%) were have two children, 9 (15%) were not having their children and 1 (1. 67%) were have both three and four children.



Regarding married status majority 24 (40%) were married followed by 12 (20%) were Divorced, 9 (15%) were both unmarried and widow and 6 (10%) female staff nurses were separated.

SECTION B: ASSESSING THE KNOWLEDGE LEVELS ON USE OF EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS AS A METHOD OF CONTRACEPTIONAMONG FEMALE STAFF NURSES FROM RAJINDERA HOSPITAL PATIALA.

Table 2: Assessing knowledge levels on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala

n=60

Sr. No.	Knowledge Level	Range of Score	No. of Respondent	
			Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Excellent	23-30	0	0. 00
2	Good	16- 22	11	18. 33
3	Fair	8- 15	40	66. 67
4	Poor	0-7	9	15. 00
Total			60	100. 00

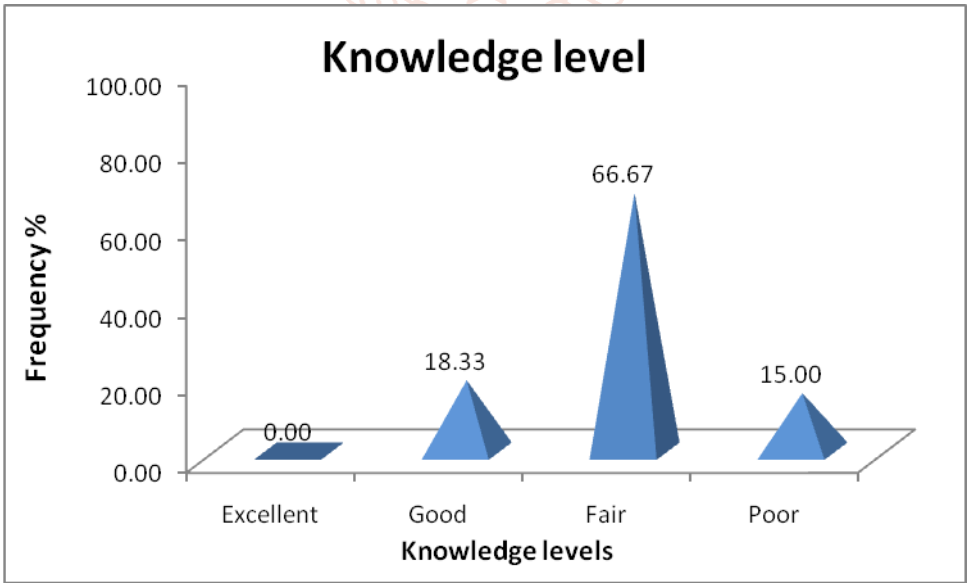


Fig. No. shows knowledge levels on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala

Table–2 and Figure 2, depicts the knowledge levels of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception. The result shows that 66. 67% of the Female

staff nurses had Fair knowledge, 18. 33 % of the Female staff nurses had Good knowledge level, 15% of female staff nurses had poor knowledge. Further, none of the staff nurses had excellent knowledge on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception.

Table 3: Assessment of mean knowledge scores on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala

n=60

Sl. No.	Knowledge	No. of Items	Mean	S. D (σ)	Mean %
1	Over all total	30	10. 78	3. 596	35. 93

Table. No. Knowledge mean found to be 10. 78 (35. 93%) and Stander deviation is 3. 596.

SECTION C: ASSESSING THE LEVELS OF ATTITUDE ON USE OF EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS AS A METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION AMONG FEMALE STAFF NURSES FROM RAJINDERA HOSPITAL PATIALA.

Table 4: Assessing levels of attitude on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala

n=60

Sr. No.	Level of Attitude	Range of Score	No. of Respondent	
			Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Strongly Agree	41 to 50	9	15. 00
2	Agree	31 to 40	32	53. 33
3	Disagree	21 to 30	19	31. 67
4	Strongly Disagree	11 to 20	0	0. 00
5	Uncertain	0 to 10	0	0. 00
Total			60	100. 00

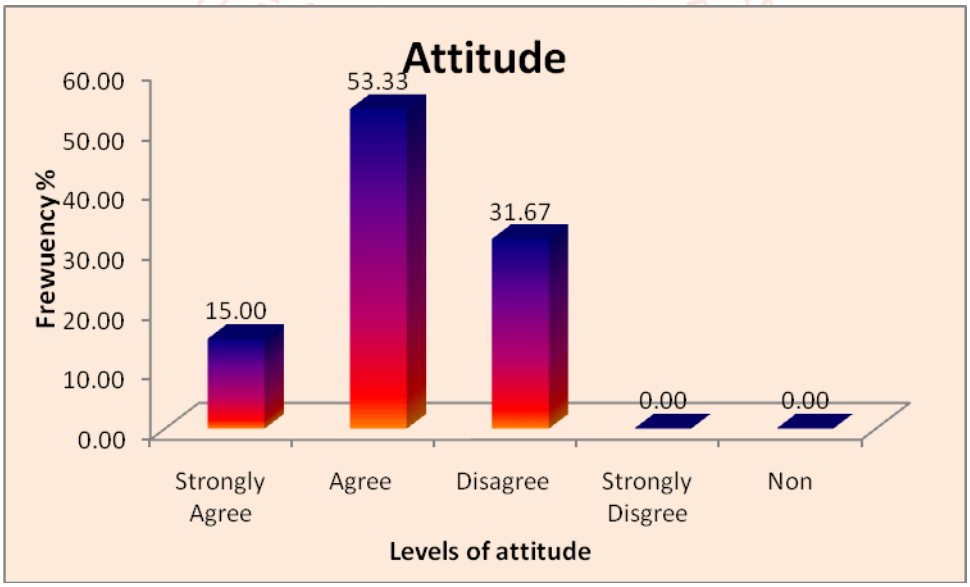


Table 4and figure-, depicts that 53. 33% of the Female staff nurses had their attitude agree, 31. 67% were had Disagree, 15% had strongly agree and non of the students had their attitude strongly disagree and non on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

Table 5: Assessment of mean Attitude scores on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala

n=60

Sl. No.	Attitude	Max score	Mean	S. D (σ)	Mean %
1	Over all	50	33. 59	6. 527	67. 18

Table. No. 5 Among female students attitude mean found to be 33. 59 (67. 18) and Standard deviation is 6. 527.

SECTION D: DETERMINE THE RELATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING USE OF EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS AS A METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION AMONG FEMALE STAFF NURSES FROM RAJINDERA HOSPITAL PATIALA.

TABLE – 6: Relation between Knowledge and attitude on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

n=60

Sr. No	Variables	Max score	Mean	S. D	Mean %	'r' value
1	Knowledge	30	10. 78	3. 596	35. 93	**0. 461**
2	Attitude	50	33. 59	6. 527	67. 18	

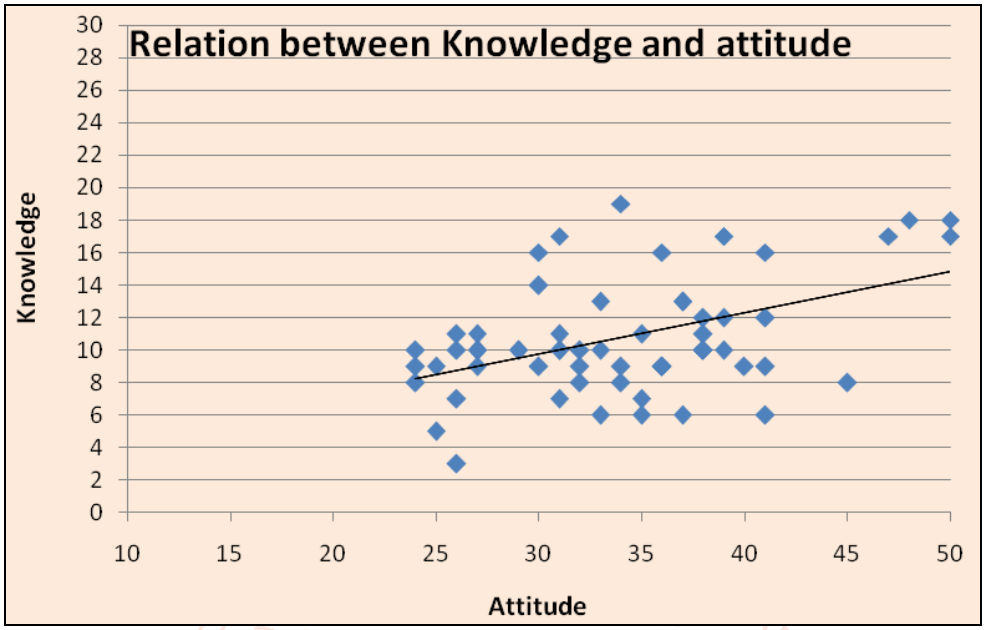


Table 6 and figure, reveals the relation between Knowledge scores and attitude scores on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala. The mean knowledge score was 35. 93% and SD was 3. 596 whereas, the mean Attitude score was 67. 18% and SD was 6. 527 respectively. Further, the correlation coefficient found to be 0. 461. Indicating that knowledge and attitude towards positive correlation.

SECTION E. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVEL WITH THEIR SELECTED SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF FEMALE STAFF NURSES FROM RAJINDERA HOSPITAL PATIALA ON BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS.

Table 8: Association between Knowledge levels with their selected Socio demographic variables of female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

n=60

Sr. No.	Socio demographic variable	Category	Poor Knowledge		Fair Knowledge		Good Knowledge		Total	χ^2 Value	DF
			F	%	f	%	f	%			
1	Age	25-30	3	8. 57	21	60. 00	11	31. 43	35	12. 752*	6 (12. 592)
		31-35	3	18. 75	13	81. 25	0	0. 00	16		
		36-40	3	37. 50	5	62. 50	0	0. 00	8		
		above41	0	0. 00	1	100. 00	0	0. 00	1		
2	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	Books	5	16. 67	22	73. 33	3	10. 00	30	8. 104 NS	6 (12. 592)
		journals	1	9. 09	5	45. 45	5	45. 45	11		
		Internet	2	12. 50	11	68. 75	3	18. 75	16		
		Newspaper	1	33. 33	2	66. 67	0	0. 00	3		
		Others	0	0. 00	0	0. 00	0	0. 00	0		
3	Qualifications	ANM	1	12. 50	7	87. 50	0	0. 00	8	15. 015 *	6 (12. 592)
		GNM	3	8. 33	27	75. 00	6	16. 67	36		
		B. Sc.	3	27. 27	6	54. 55	2	18. 18	11		
		M. Sc.	2	40. 00	0	0. 00	3	60. 00	5		

4	Experience	one to five	2	20. 00	6	60. 00	2	20. 00	10	2. 16 NS	6 (12. 592)
		six to ten	2	10. 53	15	78. 95	2	10. 53	19		
		eleven to fifteen	4	17. 39	14	60. 87	5	21. 74	23		
		>16	1	12. 50	5	62. 50	2	25. 00	8		
5	PLACE OF RESIDENCY	Rural	3	10. 71	20	71. 43	5	17. 86	28	3. 528 NS	4 (9. 488)
		Urban	5	22. 73	13	59. 09	4	18. 18	22		
		Semiurban	1	10. 00	7	70. 00	2	20. 00	10		
6	TYPE OF FAMILY	Nuclear	7	20. 00	20	57. 14	8	22. 86	35	4. 098 NS	4 (9. 488)
		Joint	2	9. 09	17	77. 27	3	13. 64	22		
		Extended	0	0. 00	3	100. 00	0	0. 00	3		
7	INCOME PER MONTH	<30, 000	4	28. 57	8	57. 14	2	14. 29	14	9. 298 NS	6 (12. 592)
		31, 001--60, 000	3	9. 09	24	72. 73	6	18. 18	33		
		61, 001-90, 000	1	8. 33	8	66. 67	3	25. 00	12		
		>91, 001	1	100. 00	0	0. 00	0	0. 00	1		
8	no. of children	nil	3	33. 33	6	66. 67	0	0. 00	9	5. 38 NS	8 (15. 507)
		one	4	14. 81	17	62. 96	6	22. 22	27		
		two	2	9. 09	15	68. 18	5	22. 73	22		
		three	0	0. 00	1	100. 00	0	0. 00	1		
		four	0	0. 00	1	100. 00	0	0. 00	1		
9	married status	Married	3	12. 50	14	58. 33	7	29. 17	24	10. 578 NS	8 (15. 507)
		Unmarried	3	33. 33	6	66. 67	0	0. 00	9		
		Divorced	0	0. 00	9	75. 00	3	25. 00	12		
		Separated	0	0. 00	5	83. 33	1	16. 67	6		
		Widow	3	33. 33	6	66. 67	0	0. 00	9		

* Significant at p=0. 05% level, NS Not significant

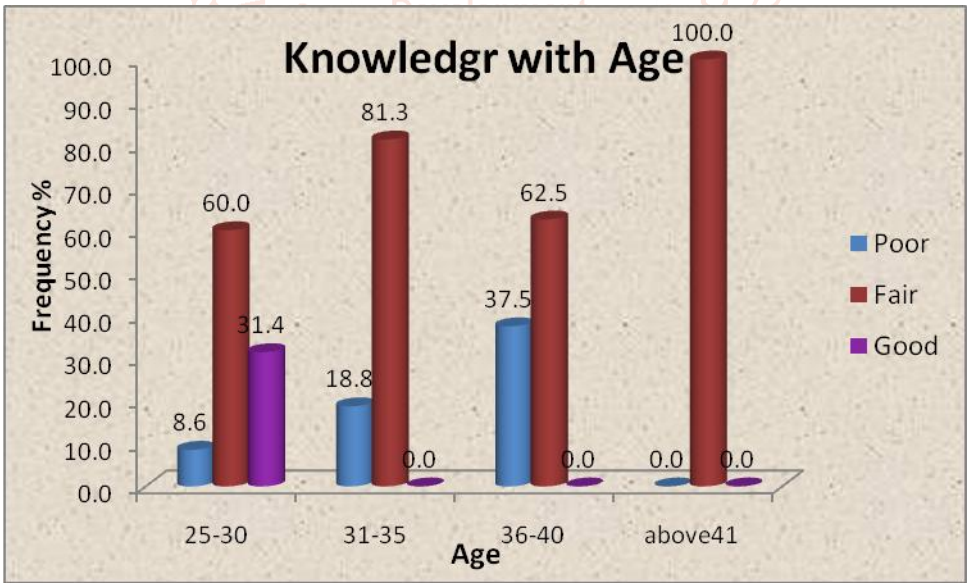
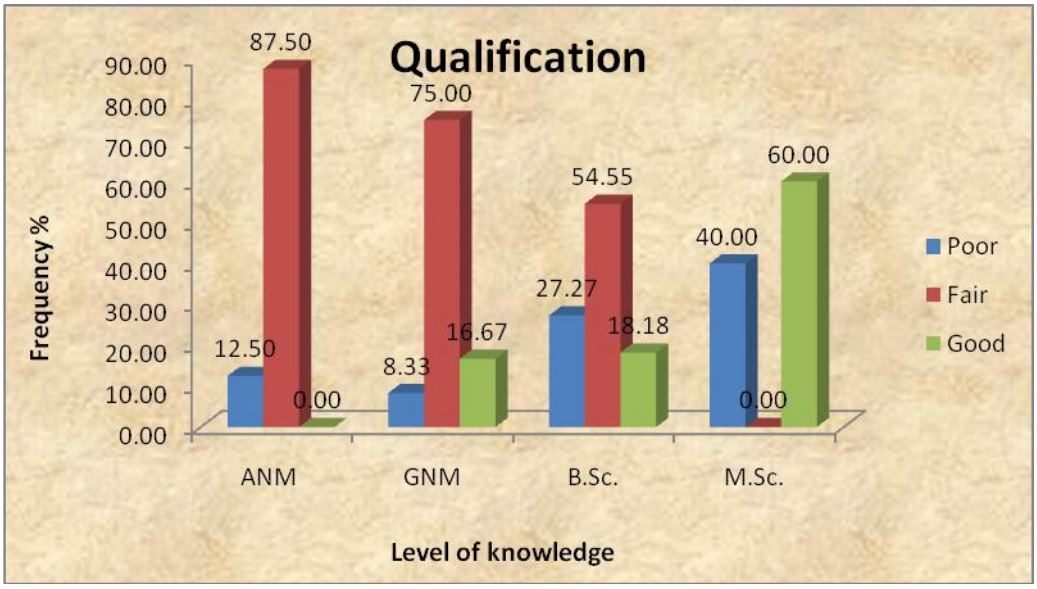


Table 8 depicts, the association between selected Socio demographic variables and knowledge level among Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala regarding Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception. The association of Age and knowledge level reveals that 31. 43%, 60% belongs to the age group of 25-30 years who had Good and Fair knowledge level respectively, followed by 0% and 81. 25% belongs to the age group of 31-35 years, 0% and 62. 5% belongs to the age group of 36-40 years and 0% and 100% belongs to age group of above 41 years of Female staff nurses. It is to note that there is significant association between age and knowledge level of Female staff nurses (χ^2=12. 752*) at p<0. 05

The association of Source of information and knowledge level reveals that 10% and 73. 33% from the books who had Good and fair knowledge respectively, 45. 45% and 45. 45% from journals, 18. 75 and 68. 75 from

internet, 0% and 66. 67% from news paper and non of them other source of information. It depicts that there is no significant association between Source of information and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=8. 104) at p<0. 05



The association of Qualification and knowledge level reveals that non and 87. 5% belongs to the ANM who had Good and Fair knowledge level respectively, followed by 16. 67% and 75% belongs to GNM, 18. 18% and 54. 55% of B Sc and 60% and non of Female staff nurses from M Sc. It is to note that there is significant association between Qualification and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=15. 015) at p<0. 05

The association of experience and knowledge level reveals that 20% and 60% were less than 5 years who had Good and Fair knowledge level respectively, followed by 10. 53 and 78. 95% were 6-10 years, 21. 74% and 60. 87% were 11-15 years and 25% and 62. 5% were above 16 years Female students. It is noted that there is no significant association between experience and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=2. 16) at p<0. 05

The association of Place of Residence and knowledge level reveals that 17. 86% and 71. 43% belongs to the rural who had Good and Fair knowledge level respectively, followed by 18. 18% and 59. 9% Female staff nurses belongs to Urban and 20% and 70% female staff nurses belongs to semiurban. It shows that there is no significant association between place of residence and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=3. 528) at p<0. 05.

The association of Type of family and knowledge level reveals that 22. 86% and 57. 14% belongs to nuclear family who had Good and Fair knowledge level respectively, followed by 13. 64% and 77. 27% belongs to Joint family and 0% and 100% belongs to Extended family of Female students. It is noted that there is no significant association between type of family and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=4. 098) at p<0. 05

The association of Income per month and knowledge level reveals that 14. 29% and 57. 14% were have less than 30, 000 who had Good and Fair knowledge level respectively, followed by 18. 18% and 72. 73% were have 31, 001 to 60, 000, 25% and 66. 67% were have 61, 001 to 90, 000 and noon were have income above 91, 001 per month. It is noted that there is no significant association between income per month and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=9. 298) at p<0. 05

The association of No. of children and knowledge level reveals that 0% and 66. 67% were have no child who had Good and Fair knowledge level respectively, followed by 22. 22% and 62. 96% were have one child, 22. 73% and 68. 18% were have two children, 0% and 100% were have three children and 0% and 100% were have four children. It is noted that there is no significant association between No. of children and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=5. 38) at p<0. 05

The association of married status and knowledge level reveals that 29. 17% and 58. 33% were got married who had Good and Fair knowledge level respectively, followed by 0% and 66. 67% were unmarried, 25% and 75% were got divorced, 16. 67% and 83. 33% were separated and 0% and 66. 67% were widow. It is noted that there

is no significant association between married status and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=10. 578) at p<0. 05

SECTION F. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEVEL OF ATTITUDE WITH THEIR SELECTED SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF FEMALE STAFF NURSES FROM RAJINDERA HOSPITAL PATIALA ON BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS.

Table 9: Association between levels of attitude with their selected Socio demographic variables of female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

n=60

Sr. No.	Socio demographic variable	Category	Strongly Agree		Agree		Disagree		Total	χ2 Value	DF
			f	%	f	%	f	%			
1	Age	25-30	8	22. 86	20	57. 14	7	20. 00	35	9. 65^{NS}	6 (12. 592)
		31-35	0	0. 00	8	50. 00	8	50. 00	16		
		36-40	1	12. 50	4	50. 00	3	37. 50	8		
		above41	0	0. 00	0	0. 00	1	100. 00	1		
2	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	Books	2	6. 67	17	56. 67	11	36. 67	30	6. 955 NS	6 (12. 592)
		journals	3	27. 27	5	45. 45	3	27. 27	11		
		Internet	4	25. 00	7	43. 75	5	31. 25	16		
		Newspaper	0	0. 00	3	100. 00	0	0. 00	3		
		Others	0	0. 00	0	0. 00	0	0. 00	0		
3	Qualifications	ANM	1	12. 50	5	62. 50	2	25. 00	8	4. 275 NS	6 (12. 592)
		GNM	5	13. 89	21	58. 33	10	27. 78	36		
		B. Sc.	2	18. 18	3	27. 27	6	54. 55	11		
		M. Sc.	1	20. 00	3	60. 00	1	20. 00	5		
4	Experience	one to five	0	0. 00	5	50. 00	5	50. 00	10	15. 159*	6 (12. 592)
		six to ten	1	5. 26	14	73. 68	4	21. 05	19		
		eleven to fifteen	4	17. 39	12	52. 17	7	30. 43	23		
		>16	4	50. 00	1	12. 50	3	37. 50	8		
5	PLACE OF RESIDENCY	Rural	6	21. 43	15	53. 57	7	25. 00	28	2. 243 NS	4 (9. 488)
		Urban	2	9. 09	12	54. 55	8	36. 36	22		
		Semiurban	1	10. 00	5	50. 00	4	40. 00	10		
6	TYPE OF FAMILY	Nuclear	4	11. 43	23	65. 71	8	22. 86	35	10. 301*	4 (9. 488)
		Joint	5	22. 73	9	40. 91	8	36. 36	22		
		Extended	0	0. 00	0	0. 00	3	100. 00	3		
7	INCOME PER MONTH	<30, 000	1	7. 14	4	28. 57	9	64. 29	14	11. 461 NS	6 (12. 592)
		31, 001--60, 000	7	21. 21	18	54. 55	8	24. 24	33		
		61, 001-90, 000	1	8. 33	9	75. 00	2	16. 67	12		
		>91, 001	0	0. 00	1	100. 00	0	0. 00	1		
8	no. of childrens	Nil	2	22. 22	4	44. 44	3	33. 33	9	5. 264 NS	8 (15. 507)
		One	5	18. 52	15	55. 56	7	25. 93	27		
		Two	2	9. 09	13	59. 09	7	31. 82	22		
		Three	0	0. 00	0	0. 00	1	100. 00	1		
		Four	0	0. 00	0	0. 00	1	100. 00	1		

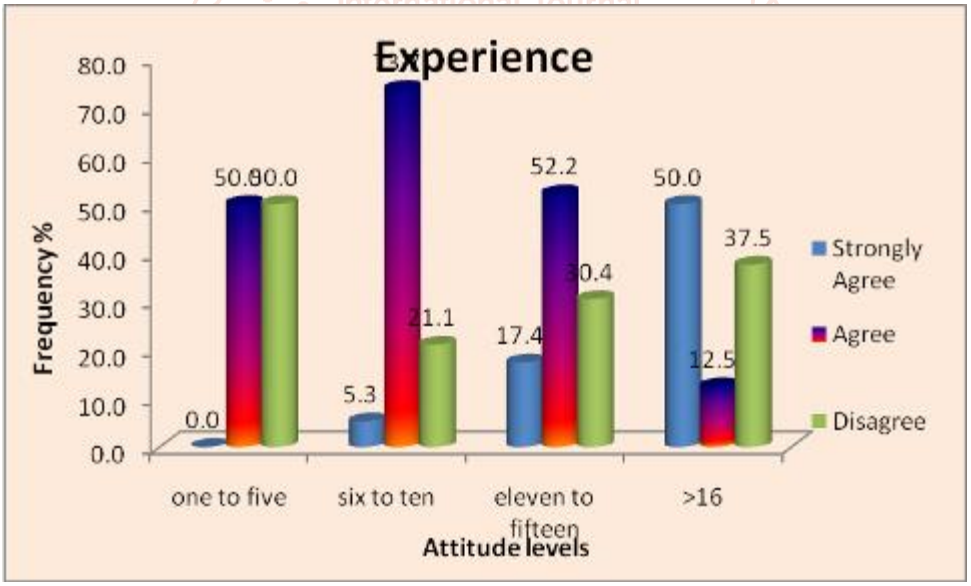
9	married status	Married	4	16. 67	11	45. 83	9	37. 50	24	3. 737 NS	8 (15. 507)
		Unmarried	2	22. 22	4	44. 44	3	33. 33	9		
		Divorced	2	16. 67	6	50. 00	4	33. 33	12		
		Separated	0	0. 00	4	66. 67	2	33. 33	6		
		Widow	1	11. 11	7	77. 78	1	11. 11	9		

* Significant at p=0. 05% level, NS Not significant

Table 9 depicts, the association between selected Socio demographic variables and level of attitude among Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala regarding Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception. The association of Age and knowledge level reveals that 57. 14%, 22. 86% belongs to the age group of 25-30 years who had Agree and strongly agree attitude respectively, followed by 50% and 0% belongs to the age group of 31-35 years, 50% and 12. 5% belongs to the age group of 36-40 years and 0% belongs to age group of above 41 years of Female staff nurses. It is to note that there is significant association between age and level of attitude of Female staff nurses (χ^2=9. 65*) at p<0. 05

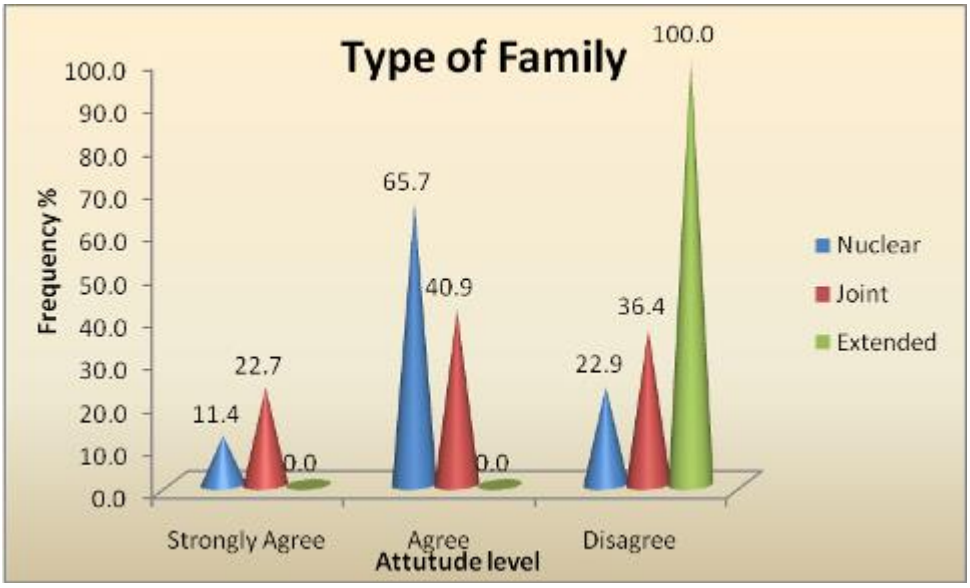
The association of Source of information and level of attitude reveals that 56. 67% and 6. 67% from the books who had Agree and strongly agree attitude respectively, 45. 45% and 27. 27% from journals, 43. 75 and 25 from internet, 100% and 0% from news paper and non of them other source of information. It depicts that there is no significant association between Source of information and level of attitude of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=8. 104) at p<0. 05

The association of Qualification and level of attitude reveals that 62. 5% and 12. 5% belongs to the ANM who had Agree and strongly agree attitude level respectively, followed by 58. 33% and 13. 89% belongs to GNM, 27. 27% and 18. 18% of B Sc and 60% and 20% of Female staff nurses from MSc. It is to note that there is significant association between Qualification and level of attitude of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=4. 275) at p<0. 05



The association of experience and level of knowledge reveals that 50% and 0% were less than 5 years who had Agree and strongly agree attitude level respectively, followed by 73. 68% and 5. 26% were 6-10 years, 52. 17% and 17. 39% were 11-15 years and 12. 5% and 50% were above 16 years Female staff nurses. It is noted that there is significant association between experience and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=15. 159) at p<0. 05

The association of Place of Residence and level of attitude reveals that 53. 57% and 21. 43% belongs to the rural who had Agree and strongly agree attitude level respectively, followed by 54. 55% and 9. 09% Female staff nurses belongs to Urban and 50% and 10% female student belongs to semiurban. It shows that there is no significant association between place of residence and level of attitude of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=2. 243) at p<0. 05.



The association of Type of family and level of attitude reveals that 65. 71% and 11. 43% belongs to nuclear family who had Agree and strongly agree attitude level respectively, followed by 40. 91% and 22. 73% belongs to Joint family and non belongs to Extended family of Female students. It is noted that there is significant association between type of family and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=10. 301) at p<0. 05

The association of Income per month and level of attitude reveals that 28. 57% and 7. 14% were have less than 30, 000 who had Agree and strongly agree attitude level respectively, followed by 54. 55% and 21. 21% were have 31, 001 to 60, 000, 75% and 8. 33% were have 61, 001 to 90, 000 and 100% and 0% were have income above 91, 001 per month. It is noted that there is no significant association between income per month and knowledge level of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=11. 461) at p<0. 05

The association of No. of children and level of attitude reveals that 44. 44% and 22. 22% were have no child who had Agree and strongly agree attitude level respectively, followed by 55. 56% and 18. 52% were have one child, 59. 09% and 9. 09% were have two children, non were have three and four children. It is noted that there is no significant association between No. of children and level of attitude of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=5. 264) at p<0. 05

The association of married status and level of attitude reveals that 45. 83% and 16. 67% were got married who had Agree and strongly agree attitude level respectively, followed by 44. 44% and 22. 22% were unmarried, 50% and 16. 67% were got divorced, 66. 67% and 0% were separated and 77. 78% and 11. 11% were widow. It is noted that there is no significant association between married status and level of attitude of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala (χ^2=3. 737) at p<0. 05

5. DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the major findings of the study and discusses them in relation to similar studies conducted by other researchers. The aim of the study was to assess the Knowledge and attitude on use of emergency contraceptive pill among Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala". The findings of the study have been discussed as per the objectives along with findings of other studies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of female staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills.
2. To assess the attitude of female staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pill.
3. To find out association between knowledge and selected socio demographic variables.
4. To find out association between attitude and selected demographic variables.

The study findings were discussed in this chapter with reference to the Socio-demographic variables of the study:

Findings 1:-

Table-1, indicated that out of 60 Female staff nurses, majority 35 (58. 33%) were found in the age group of 25-30 years followed by 16(26. 67%) Female staff nurses were in the age group of 31-35 years, 8 (13. 33%) were found in the age group of 36-40 years of age and 1(1. 67 %) of the Female staff nurses were in the age group of above 41 years.

Regarding source of information 30(50%) were got from books, followed by 16 (26. 67%) from internets, 11 (18. 33%) from Journals, 3 (5%) from News paper and non of teachers got information from other sources.

Qualification shows that majority 36 (60%) of the Female staff nurses were GNM, followed by 11 (18. 33%) were B. Sc, 8 ((13. 33%) were ANM and remaining 5 (8. 33%) who were M. Sc among female staff nurses.

Regarding experience out of 60 Female staff nurses, majority 23 (38. 33%) were have experience 11--15 years followed by 19 (31. 67%) were have 6- 10 years, 10 (16. 67%) were have 1-5 years of experience and 8 (13. 33%) were have above16 years of experience.

With regard to Area of residence majority 28 (46. 67%) of them were Rural followed by 22 (36. 67%) were belongs to urban area 10 (16. 67%) were from semiurban area.

Regarding type of family majority 35 (58. 33%) belongs to nuclear family, followed by 22 (36. 67%) belongs to joint family and 3 (5%) belongs to extended family among female staff nurses.

About income per month majority 33 (55%) were have 31, 001 to 60, 000, followed by 14 (23. 33%) were have Less than 30, 000, 12 (20%) were have 61, 001 to 90, 000 and 1 (1. 67%) were have above 91, 001 rupees income per month.

Female staff nurses children majority 27 (45%) were have one child followed by 22 (36. 67%) were have two children, 9 (15%) were not having their children and 1 (1. 67%) were have both three and four children.

Regarding married status majority 24 (40%) were married followed by 12 (20%) were Divorced, 9 (15%) were both unmarried and widow and 6 (10%) female staff nurses were separated.

The study findings were discussed in this chapter with reference to the objective of the study:
Objective 1
i. To assess the knowledge of female staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills.

Findings 1:
The findings of the study showed that the knowledge levels of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception. The result shows that 66. 67% of the Female staff nurses had Fair knowledge, 18. 33 % of the Female staff nurses had Good knowledge level, 15% of female staff nurses had poor knowledge. Further, none of the staff nurses had excellent knowledge on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception. As a scores of Knowledge mean found to be 35. 93% and Stander deviation is 3. 596.

Objective 2:-
ii. To assess the attitude of female staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pill.

Findings 2:- The findings of the study showed that 53. 33% of the Female staff nurses had their attitude agree, 31. 67% were had Disagree, 15% had strongly agree and none of the staff nurses had their attitude strongly disagree and non on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala and score of female staff nurses attitude mean found to be 67. 18) and Standard deviation is 6. 527.

Objective 3:-
iii. To find out association between knowledge and selected socio demographic variables.

Findings 3:- The findings of the study showed that association between knowledge level with age and qualification, chai square value found to be 12. 752*, 15. 015 * respectively and values are greater than table value hence there is significant association at level of 0. 05.

Similarly association between knowledge level with Source of information, Experience, Place of residence, Type of family, income per month, No. of children and Married status, chai square value found to be 8. 104, 2. 16, 3. 528, 4. 098, 9. 298, 5. 38 and 10. 578 respectively and the values are less than table value, hence there is no significant association at the level of 0. 05.

Objective 4:-
iv. To find out association between attitude and selected demographic variables.

Findings 4:-
The findings of the study showed that association between level of attitude with Experience and type of family, chai square value found to be 15. 159*, 10. 301* respectively and values are greater than table value hence there is significant association at level of 0. 05.

Similarly association between level of attitude with age, Source of information, qualification, Place of residence, income per month, No. of children and Married status, chai square value found to be 9. 65, 6. 955, 4. 275, 2. 243, 11. 461, 5. 264 and 3. 737 respectively and the values are less than table value, hence there is no significant association at the level of 0. 05.

SUMMARY

This chapter has dealt with the discussion related to findings of the study and with appropriate supportive findings in accordance with the objectives.

6. FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS & IMPLICATIONS

This chapter deals with the findings and conclusions of the study. The implications for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research have been stated. This chapter ends with suggestions and recommendations for research in future.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

"A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala"

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge of female staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills.
2. To assess the attitude of female staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pill.
3. To find out association between knowledge and selected socio demographic variables.
4. To find out association between attitude and selected demographic variables.

MAJOR FINDINGS:-

1. Finding related to demographic characteristics.

- Maximum numbers of female staff nurses were in the age group of 25- 30 years i. e, 58. 33%.
- Maximum number of source of information were from books i. e. 50%
- Most of the staff nurses qualified GNM i e 60%
- Majority of female staff nurses experience were 11 - 15 i. e. 38. 33%
- Maximum of staff nurses were residing rural area i. e. 46. 67%.
- Most of parents were nuclear family i. e 58. 33%
- Maximum staff nurses income per month were 31, 001- 60, 000 i. e. 55%
- Maximum No. of children were one e. 45%
- Maximum staff nurses married status were married i. e. 40%

2. Finding related to the knowledge level on use of emergency contraceptive pill among Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala

- Most of the female staff nurses knowledge level was Fair i. e. 66. 67%
- Among all the staff nurses knowledge score was 35. 93%

3. Finding related to the level of Attitude on use of emergency contraceptive pill among Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala

- Most of the staff nurses level of attitude was Agree i. e 53. 33%
- Among all the staff nurses Attitude mean score was 67. 18%

4. Finding related to the relation between knowledge and attitude on use of emergency contraceptive pill among Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

- Relation between Knowledge and attitude, Correlation coefficient was 'r' =0. 461

5. Finding related to the association between knowledge levels with their demographic variables.

- There was significance association between the knowledge level with age and qualification. The calculated chi-square values were greater than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance for the both.
- There was no significance association between the knowledge level with Source of information, Experience, Place of residence, Type of family, income per month, No. of children and Married status. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance for the both.

6. Finding related to the association between level of attitude with their demographic variables.

- There was significance association between the level of attitude with Experience and type of family. The calculated chi-square values were greater than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance for the both.

- There was no significance association between the knowledge level with Age, Source of information, Qualification, Place of residence, income per month, No. of children and Married status. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance for the both

DE-LIMITATION OF STUDY

The study will be delimited to:-

- The Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.
- Staff nurses were available at the time of data collection

NURSING IMPLICATIONS

The findings of this study can be utilized in all the domains of nursing i. e. nursing practice, nursing research, nursing education, nursing administration and the implications are:

Nursing practice

- Nurses are the key persons of the health team, who play a major role in health promotion and maintenance. Nursing care is an art and science in providing quality care.
- This study implies a basis for developing a view for the parents towards appropriate parenting in the community.

Nursing Education

- As a nurse educator, there are an abundant opportunities for nursing professional to educate people regarding use of emergency contraceptive pill among adults.
- It will help them to adopt the appropriate family planning and birth spacing.
- Nursing personnel working in different areas should be given in-service education and help them to update with recent knowledge.
- Through the mass media information can be given to people about the family planning.

Nursing Administration

- Nurse administrator can take part in conducting educational programmes to provide knowledge to students regarding use of emergency contraceptive pill.
- The nursing administrator should explore their potentials and encourage innovative ideas in the preparation of appropriate information modalities. She should organize sufficient manpower, money and material for disseminating information.
- Nurse administrator should be able to make judgments as to which intervention helps in increasing awareness regarding temporary different method of family planning and use of emergency contraceptive pill.

Nursing Research

- This study helps nurse researcher to develop appropriate information for educating the students regarding the use of emergency contraceptive pill.
- The study will motivate the beginning researchers to conduct same study with different variables on a large scale. The public and private agencies should also encourage research in this field through materials and funds.
- Similar study can be undertaken in order to find out other variables influencing the use of emergency contraceptive pill.
- Similar study can be undertaken on college, university students and in community area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings of the study, the following recommendations had been made for the further study

- Replication of the same study on large samples may help to draw conclusions that are more definite and generalize to a larger population.
- A study can be conducted by including additional demographic variables.
- A descriptive study can be conducted to assess the practice of use of emergency contraceptive pill among the married couples.
- A study can be carried out to evaluate the different type of temporary family planning among staff nurses.

SUMMARY

This chapter briefly explains the objectives of the study, research hypothesis and conclusion of the study and it also dealt with Findings, implication and recommendations for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

7. SUMMARY

This chapter deals with the summary of the study, its finding and conclusions. The implications for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research have been stated. This chapter ends with suggestions and recommendations for research in future.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

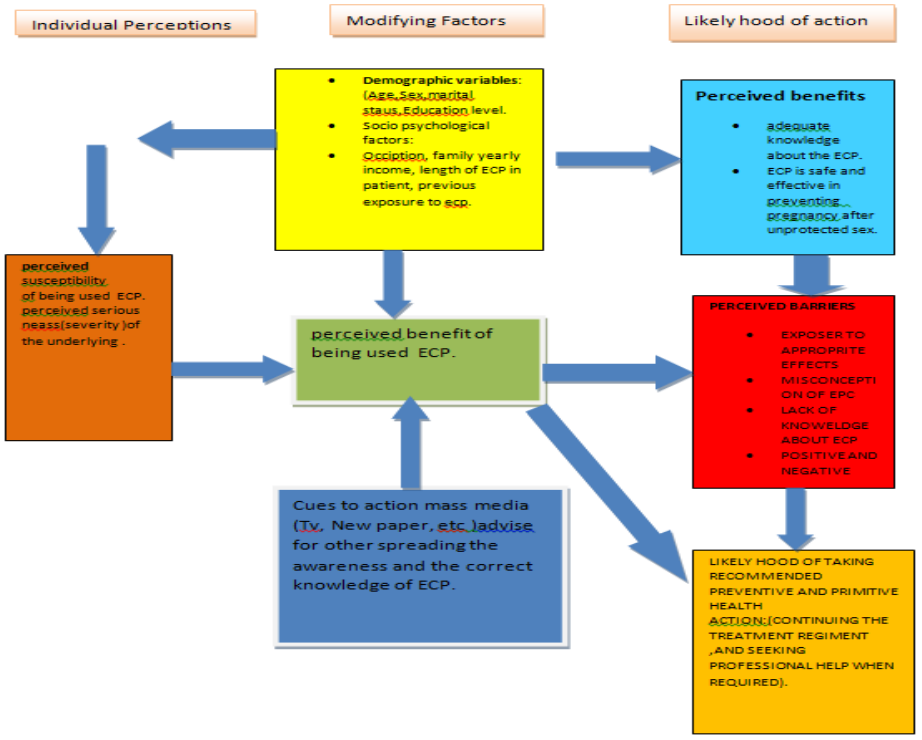
"A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala"

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of female staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pills.
2. To assess the attitude of female staff nurses regarding use of emergency contraceptive pill.
3. To find out association between knowledge and selected socio demographic variables.
4. To find out association between attitude and selected demographic variables.

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK ADOPTED FOR STUDY

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK A frame work is the conceptual underpinnings of a study. Not every study is based on a theory or conceptual model, but every study has a frame work. Charter (1975) has stated that the conceptual framework formalizes the thinking process, so that others may read and know the frame of reference, basic to the research problem. It also gives direction for relevant question on the phenomenon understudy. The conceptual framework of the study is based on Health Belief Model. The HBM is a cognitive, interpersonal framework that views humans as rational beings who use a multidimensional approach to decision-making regarding whether to perform a health behavior. The model is appropriate for complex preventive and sick-role health behaviors such as contraceptive behavior. Its dimensions are derived from an established body of social psychology theory that relies heavily on cognitive factors oriented towards goal attainment (i. e. motivation to prevent pregnancy). Its constructs emphasize modifiable factors, rather than fixed variables, which enable feasible interventions to reduce public health problems (i. e. unintended pregnancy and sequelae). Overall, the HBM's adaptability and holistic nature facilitate applications in diverse contexts like family planning and with complex behaviors like contraceptive behavior. Family planning is a dynamic and complex set of services, programs and behaviors towards regulating the number and spacing of children within a family. Contraceptive behavior, one form of family planning, refers to activities involved in the process of identifying and using a contraceptive method to prevent pregnancy and can include specific actions such as contraceptive initiation (to begin using a contraceptive method), continuation or discontinuation (to maintain or stop use of a contraceptive method), misuse (interrupted, omitted or mistimed use of a contraceptive method), nonuse, and more broadly compliance and adherence



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK BASED ON HEALTH BELIEF MODEL

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study the research design adopted for the study was Non-experimental research design (Descriptive research design). Purposive non-probability sampling technique was used to select the Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala. Population of the study consisted of Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

Demographic data profile sheet was used for assessment of demographic variables such as Age, Source of information, Experience, type of family, Qualification, Place of residence, income per month, No. of children and Married status

Includes 30 MCQ to assess the knowledge of female staff nurses regarding emergency contraceptive pills. And it includes observation check list, to assess the attitude use of emergency contraceptive pill among Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala.

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Data was collected through demographic data sheet for assessment of demographic variables such as Age, Source of information, Experience, type of family, Qualification, Place of residence, income per month, No. of children and Married status. A self structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of female staff nurses regarding emergency contraceptive pills. And It includes observation check list, to assess the attitude use of emergency contraceptive pill among Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala. .

RESULTS: **Results:** The findings of the present study revealed that Maximum number of female staff nurses were in the age group of 25- 30 years i. e, 58. 33% Maximum number of source of information were from books i. e. 50%, Most of the student qualified GNM i e 60%, Majority of female staff nurses experience were 11 - 15 i. e. 38. 33%, Maximum of students were residing rural area i. e. 46. 67%, Most of parents were nuclear family i. e 58. 33%, Maximum students income per month were 31, 001- 60, 000 i. e. 55%, Maximum No. of children were one e. 45%, Maximum staff nurses married status were married i. e. 40%

Knowledge level shows that Most of the female staff nurses knowledge level was Fair i. e. 66. 67%, all the students knowledge score was 35. 93%. and in level of attitude Most of the staff nurses level of attitude was Agree i. e 53. 33%, Attitude mean score was 67. 18%.

There was significance association between the knowledge level with age and qualification. The calculated chi-square values were greater than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance for the both. There was no significance association between the knowledge level with Source of information, Experience, Place of residence, Type of family, income per month, No. of children and Married status. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance for the both.

There was significance association between the level of attitude with Experience and type of family. The calculated chi-square values were greater than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance for the both. There was no significance association between the knowledge level with Age, Source of information, Qualification, Place of residence, income per month, No. of children and Married status. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

It was concluded that the relation between Knowledge scores and attitude scores on Use of emergency contraceptive pills as a method of contraception among Female staff nurses from Rajindera hospital Patiala. The mean knowledge score was 35. 93% and SD was 3. 596 whereas, the mean Attitude score was 67. 18% and SD was 6. 527 respectively. Further, the correlation coefficient found to be 0. 461. Indicating that knowledge and attitude towards positive correlation.

There was significance association between the knowledge level with age and qualification. The calculated chi-square values were greater than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance for the both. There was no significance association between the knowledge level with Source of information, Experience, Place of residence, Type of family, income per month, No. of children and Married status. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance.

There was significance association between the level of attitude with Experience and type of family. The calculated chi-square values were greater than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance for the both. There was no significance association between the knowledge level with Age, Source of information, Qualification, Place of residence, income per month, No. of children and Married status. The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the 0. 05 level of significance

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